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A. S. WATSON & CO., L.D.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

ment and a few moments' conversation. Hongkong, in common with the rest of the world, has been hit by the same calamity. The words, "and the depression," in use one of Dr. Dobersch's pet expressions, seems to be as severely felt to "howl and howl" as elsewhere; in fact, even more so. And instead of Fate contenting herself with bringing this colony to the very verge of irrevocable bankruptcy and rendering our once flourishing city the laughing-stock of our more fortunate and astutely governed neighbours, we have during the past twenty-four hours been made painfully aware that our troubles have not yet come to an end. A terrible, widely felt storm, from the North-East, hit us, as, I found up, like the seven virgins of biblical fame, wholly unprepared.

That last night's storm was wholly unexpected may be guessed by the disastrous results of the blow. Yesterday no one, it would appear, from the scientist who presides at the Meteorological Observatory down to the ubiquitous sampansman whose boat is his home, his castle, and his all, had the slightest idea that such a violent storm, or, in fact, any disturbance of the elements at all, was about to sweep over this colony. The morning was bright, the sun shone from a clear blue sky, and, except for the greater part of the day, and the temperature was unusually high for this season of the year—a somewhat suspicious circumstance. Yet no one feared evil, although the wind shifted during the afternoon very suddenly from E. S. E. to North and later on to N. E., freshening up gradually until 8 p.m., by which time the sky was overcast and the wind unsteady and gusty. It was then only too apparent that Hongkong was in for a rather "buster," and those who had any doubts on the subject were soon convinced by the report of the typhoon gun and a few minutes later the "White Star" liner *Oriental* made signals of distress by flag rockets, which could not, however, be responded to owing to the fact that communication with her from the shore had by that time become impossible. From that time up to 4 a.m. the storm raged with almost unabated fury, driving dozens of large junks, cargo boats, and two steamers nearly and a Norwegian barque completely ashore. The Chinese craft suffered severely, for owing to the high sea running and the force of the wind they were unable to set sail and for the most part, the result, being exposed to the full strength of the wind, were wrecked wholesale, many of them going down with all hands—men, women and children—close to the Praya wall. From 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. the scene along the Praya from Pedder's wharf to West Point wharf was as distressing as it was exciting, the waves making clean breaches over the Praya and carrying on their crests the remains of junks, cargo-boats and sampans which had been smashed to atoms against the Praya Reclamation wall a few moments before. Here and there clusters of native craft were crashing into each other as they tossed about on the surging billows, whence the shouts for helpomen and the cries of distress were heard. At Pedder's wharf a wharf was seen covered and surrounded with wreckage of every description; the remnants of vessels which had been dashed mercilessly against the piers. A short distance off the pier, but bearing down on it, were more junks dragging their anchors and coming gradually towards the fatal sea-wall beyond, on which numbers of civilians and policemen were congregated with a view to heaving lifelines to them as soon as they came within hailing distance, and by which means many of them were saved, while others, whose vessels were hauled in close to the Praya, saved themselves by swimming, but not without a shower. But spot where the most wholesale destruction of life and property took place was that portion of the Praya and Reclamation works which extends from the junction of Bonham Strand West and the Praya and the West Point and old P. & O. Wharves. Owing to the boundary wall of the reclamation works being some 50 to 80 feet distant from the Praya, with a deep lagoon intervening, large numbers of the floating population were drowned owing to their craft striking the boundary wall with terrific force, being hurled against it, and many of them leaving the occupants struggling in the sea, some to sink at once, others to be tossed and mangled on the boulders by the angry breakers which rolled in one after another in ever-increasing speed and loftiness. In many cases the rescue of the natives was conducted with considerable risk to those who undertook the task, especially the intrepid rescuers who scrambled over the debris collected on the *Paiy* and Yau-mai wharves with a view to assisting half-drowned people to get on shore. The Police Force did good work and were very much on *aviso*, and, fortunately, were very fortunately situated, for they had not a large number of European "helps" ready and able to render assistance, the loss of life, which must now stand at fully 1,000, would have been much greater than it unhappily is. A few days must necessarily elapse before a fairly correct estimate of the disastrous results of last night's storm can be arrived at; but it is safe to say that at least \$200,000 worth of property and no less than 1,000 lives—of men, women, and children—have been destroyed.

ALONG THE SHORE

from the Naval Dockyard to the further end of West Point wharf, wreckage is strewn about in every direction, and homeless families, some squatting on the few remaining planks of their boats, were to be seen to-day in various parts of Praya West and especially in the vicinity of the Harbour Office. These poor creatures were much pined by the crowds of Chinese who strolled about the Praya to-day to see for themselves the results of an eight-hours' blow. Some of them gave the unfortunate shipwrecked people a few cents, while others sent down baskets of boiled rice and biscuits for which the starved and shivering folk seemed very grateful (white folks please copy).

Of actual damage done it may be said that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., the owners of the Norwegian bark *Aron*, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and the owners of the Italian steamer *Blagnio*, are probably the three greatest losers from a pecuniary point of view. The China Merchants steam *r Fuhsien* (Capt. A. Croad) was crashed into by the Italian steamer *Blagnio* (Capt. Baccantini), and, having lost her anchor, and the loss of them diffused, drifted dangerously near in-shore close to the market place. The damage to the *Fuhsien* is estimated at \$20,000, and she will probably be laid up for three weeks. Three of her boats were smashed, several stanchions bent and plates broken in by the collision with the Italian. The collision occurred at 10 p.m. and she got clear and made fast to her buoy at 6 a.m. sharp, to-day. It is rumoured in shipping circles that the *Blagnio-Fuhsien* collision will form the subject of an interesting lawsuit at an early date. The *Blagnio* has also received considerable damage which will necessitate her detention in port for repairs for two or three weeks. The Norwegian bark *Aron*, 634 tons, foundered during the gale off Yau-mai-l-Spit. The prospects of raising her intact are believed to be fair, as she is a stout little ship and is partly loaded with timber. She now lies in about 3 fathoms of water. The B. & S. lighter No. 2, said to have contained 2,000 bags of white sugar, is amongst the survivors, and lies piled bows up near the Ascension wharf. That means about \$200,000 worth of property lost.

Then there is another total loss to be reckoned: the Yau-mai passenger launch

Wing Sui, owned by the Hing Kee hong, valued at fully \$4,000. The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company is amongst those who will have to write a trifle off their books for profit and loss account; one of their lighters with 60 tons of coal on board, intended for the *Faithan*, having gone to the bottom near the Canton wharf. Besides that, two coal lighters went down close along-side the French mail steamer *Djemah* (Capt. Bonnetoy), the lighter-men being rescued by the crew of the Frenchman. Two other lighters, full of coal, while discharging coal into the *Oceanic's* bunkers became unmanageable, got adrift from the huge Pacific liner, and one foundered near Stonecutters' Island with all hands on board. It was quite impossible for the *Oceanic's* people to help them, though every effort was made. The Opium Farmer's launch *Wing-kwei* looked a sorry object this morning, with her stern partly torn off her funnel gone, and bows stove in. Three junks foundered in the fairway, and in the Yau-mai-it anchorage several stone-laden boats came to grief, and the schooner *Montana* had her bowsprit trim clean away.

The Emigrant of India (Capt. C. P. Marshall) didn't go gracefully. She lost a boatsteward made fast to her stern and dragged her moorings for about 200 yards. She was able to get back to her berth, and she was quite unimpaired by her unpleasant experiences, this morning. **The Hygeia** (captain) felt the blow severely. She had been a good deal strained and dragged her anchors for a considerable distance. The people on Stonecutters' Island too, had a very rough time of it last night. Their windows were blown clean in, ventilators torn off, and the sea washed up a distance of 100 feet, flooding the quarters of the Superintendent of the powder magazines.

A large junk loaded with no less than 17 coffins containing the mortal remains of Chinamen who "pegged out" at Frisco, was amongst the wrecks. She came to grief near of the *Howa* Wharf. The coffins floated, were brought ashore this morning and piled up on the Praya, while the junkmen, who were bound for Swatow, sank like stones. In passing the spot a constable was addressed by a Chinaman who had just fished out one case of Chinese corpses, and suggestively queried "You like, last night beef?"

But jesting apart, last night's gale has been a disaster. Thousands of the boat population are rendered homeless and utterly destitute; having lost their means of earning a livelihood—their boats. Something must be done for them, and the sooner it is done the better for the unfortunate people and the people of the Government. Now there's a chance for the Protector of Chinese to "spread" himself!! We'd like to know what he has been to-day, and what he proposes to do to-morrow with a view to alleviating the heartrending and widespread distress that has so suddenly and unfortunately made itself manifest in our midst.

TELEGRAMS.

MODIFIED HOME RULE.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Mr. Balfour speaking at Huddersfield stated that the time was now ripe to grant to Ireland a certain measure of local Self-Government.

[Great Scott!]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. A. G. WISE'S cure for drunkenness—"£10, or a fortnight."

Owing to the indisposition of the Acting Judges Justice, the cases down for hearing in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction to-day were postponed until to-morrow.

THE final round of the football competition for the St. Andrew's Society medals this afternoon resulted, after a splendid game, in a victory for "E" Company by two goals to nothing.

A REGULAR meeting of the Victoria Precinctory will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

First Cannibal—I'm going to write a letter of complaint to the missionary society.
Second Cannibal—What's the matter?
First Cannibal—That last missionary they sent was a reformed actor, and I hate him.

MRS. James Brown Potter lately told a London correspondent that whatever misfortunes she may have fallen into have been caused by her evil friends in "the 400" and an American journalist living in London, who was a rejected suitor for her hand.

"What's the matter with the Boneless Wonder?" asked the Y. W. C. A. "He seems down on his luck." "It's a love affair," answered the Living Skeleton. "He proposed to the two-headed girl yesterday, and one of 'em accepted him and the other refused him. No wonder he's all broke up."

The United States Naval Board appointed to recommend measures to regulate promotions with a view to the increased efficiency of the Navy, has made a report of vast importance to the service. The Board finds it necessary to re-examine the lists from the depressing and stagnating effect of the large number of appointments of the Navy before and during the war. It declares that the grades of rank and number should be as follows: Rear-Admirals 10, Commodores 15, Captains 60, Commanders 70, Lieutenant-Commanders 130, Lieutenants 200, Lieutenants (Junior grade) and Ensigns 145. From the officers not chosen to fill the grades of the new organization, it suggests that a reserved list be prepared of those qualified for shore and other duty. Officers not placed on the active or reserved list should be placed upon "the retired list" on three-fourths, half or full pay, or, wholly retired.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.
Inward.

<i>Riochong</i>	steamer, from	Canton.
<i>Soochow</i>	" "	Canton.
<i>Peyong</i>	" "	Holhow.
<i>Peking</i>	" "	Newchwang.
<i>Peking</i>	" "	Newchwang.
<i>Eli</i>	" "	Chefoo.
<i>Shanghai</i>	" "	Amoy.
<i>Amoy</i>	" "	Bangkok.
<i>Amoy</i>	" "	Liverpool, &c.
<i>Amoy</i>	" "	Canton.

Aggregating 10,043 tons, register.

Outward.

<i>Triumph</i>	steamer, for	Holhow.
<i>Wampoa</i>	" "	Canton.
<i>Taim</i>	" "	Amoy.
<i>Tai-Yeh</i>	" "	Mojl.
<i>Amoy</i>	" "	Hongay.
<i>Amoy</i>	" "	Shanghai.
<i>Fushan</i>	" "	Shanghai.
<i>Deatrol</i>	" "	Yokohama, &c.
<i>Deatrol</i>	" "	Yokohama, &c.
<i>Trilos</i>	" "	Hollo.
<i>Monmon</i>	" "	Sakata.
<i>Yikang</i>	" "	Amoy.

Aggregating 14,120 tons, register.

TELEGRAM to the Bangkok *Times*, dated London, November 17th, says that Prince Damrong has arrived at the Imperial Palace at *Udada*. He was received by the Czarwitch, and had immediate audience of the Czar.

FIRST REPORTER:—"How did the *Daily Gist* obtain a report of the Highbu-Tiptop wedding? No reporters were admitted."

Second do. :—"They sent a new man there, and he looked so scared that all the attendants mistook him for the bridegroom."

ONE of the new professors at the Kansas University astonished his class recently by the following question:—"Who dragged whom about the walls of what? when, where, why and under what circumstances?" Now "Brownie," set your wits to work, and solve that conundrum.

THE editor of the *Dixon Tribune*, having received a cemetery lot from a subscriber in payment of outstanding subscriptions, now suggests that if someone undertaker will agree to take advertising and pay in trade he, the editor, will write his own obituary, free of charge, and the country will thus be relieved of nearly the entire expense of burying him.

Mrs. de Fashion—What perfectly horrible creatures the Chinese are! I am told that in China the men actually bury their wives.

Mrs. de Style—Yes, isn't it horrible? By the way, when is your daughter to marry? Mr. Bullion?

Mrs. de Fashion—Just as soon as he recovers from his last attack of gout.

A JAPANESE paper reports that the fifth and sixth pits of the Hatesa mine at Gunjo-gun, Gifu, caved in on the 16th November, at noon, and some miners were killed and wounded, while others were in imminent peril, owing to the pits having been flooded. Out of 50 men at work 40 were flooded out, one having died, three being wounded, while six are missing.

ACCORDING to the late military statistics there are no illiterate persons in Bavaria. Among 2772 recruits enlisted in the army in the Palatinat there were only three individuals who could not read or write. But that district forms no exception to the rule. The general number of recruits from the entire population was 20,584, and among them were only six illiterate persons.

IT is stated that a theatrical speculator has made arrangements for the appearance of a troupe of French actors in a London theatre, beginning next month. The troupe is now performing at the Washington Theatre, San Francisco, and among them are a tragedian and comedians who are paid respectively a salary of \$300 and \$200 a week. That is the yarn, but we don't believe it.

Band Leader—You wants us to play mit der funeral. Ees it a military funeral?

Stranger—No, it's the funeral of my brother. He was a private citizen. He requested that your band should play at his funeral.

Band Leader (proudly)—My pand, eh? Vy he shoose my pand?

Stranger—He said he wanted everybody to feel sorry he died.

THE *China Mail* says that the recent improvement in the trade with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares is in consequence of "our Shanghai friends taking a strong stand in the matter of obtaining the numbers for all shares purchased." Will our contemporary kindly explain by what method of reasoning this rather startling conclusion has been arrived at? To our unsophisticated mind the assertion appears to be arrant nonsense.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* comments.—The Canadians, not satisfied with exacting a head tax of \$50 from Chinese entering their country for the purpose of running over into the United States, wish to collect another \$50 whenever we return to Canada. A Chinese agent tried to effect an illegal entrance into the United States. This is hogwash, but then we don't object to it, as every additional complication will serve to emphasize the necessity of Congress taking effective steps to keep out the Mongol'ian.

THE rules of a well-regulated banking establishment are as fixed and unchangeable as the famed laws of the Medes and Persians. Here is an instance:—

Robber (to bank teller)—I'm Bloody Jim, the rip-roaring sonner of the Rockies; hand over that cash.

Bank Teller (mechanically)—I have no doubt, personally, sir, that you are Bloody Jim, the rip-roaring sonner of the Rockies; but, sir, you will have to get somebody to identify you.

A COMMITTEE of Canadian experts, after considering the merits of foghorns as against whistles and guns as against fog signals, and guns as against bombs, has reported that whistles are the most favorable conditions all fog signals are untrustworthy. Sometimes a weak signal has been heard further than a strong one. Shalley water, by causing unequal heating of the atmosphere, lessens the value of signals. The whistle is superior to the horn, and either is better than the gun or the bomb. For convenience of storage and readiness of handling, bombs are preferred to guns, and they are to be used in all the maritime light-houses of Canada. The committee warns shipmasters against depending on fog signals, they being only guides to locality, and not to distance.

THUS the Japanese *Kokkai*.—It is a well known fact that when Count Matsukata was tendered the post of Minister President of State, he stipulated that the negotiations for a revision of the treaties should be suspended, to which Counts Yamagata, Ito and Jaouye agreed, upon which he entered upon his duties. However, it is said that a secret meeting was held in connection with the matter, at his official residence on the 13th Nov., as a result of which a draft treaty was again submitted to the Cabinet on the 20th Nov. We hear, in connection with this, that Count Matsukata entertains the view that in the revision of the treaties, a strong policy should be followed, in order that a treaty on footing of equality may be achieved; otherwise it would be better not to move in the matter at all. He will not advocate suspension so long as it does not clash with his views, and although it is true the present draft submitted to the Cabinet is none other than the old one with some amendments, it is based almost on a footing of equality. The revision of the treaties is one of the most important as well as the most difficult questions at stake, and requires the whole nation should be prepared to live it through unflinchingly. Further, that the country must be ready to have recourse to an appeal to arms if its object cannot be obtained otherwise; hence the army and navy must be developed in like proportion to the advancement made in industry and commerce. If the above are the views entertained by Count Matsukata, and the Cabinet has revised the draft so as to act in accordance therewith, we are sure that the support of the nation will be obtained, even though the Foreign Powers will not consent.

The man who wants the earth, or anything else for that matter, need not expect to get it unless he advertises.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

PERSONAL differences are settled in a summary way down in Texas. Last month at a place called Tyler in that state some troubles over the International and Great Northern Railway receivership resulted in a personal encounter between Colonel Herndon, the railroad's attorney, and Judge McCord. After some warm talk Colonel Herndon threw a stick between to while Herndon over the head with it. Before serious damage was done, friends separated the combatants.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government; Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. F. A. Cooper (Acting Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Hines (Colonial Treasurer); Comm. W. C. C. Hall (Acting Harbour Master); Messrs. J. J. Kerwick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie and Ho Kal.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1893.

Mr. Whitehead moved that this Bill be recommended, to consider the Items—Bureau of Government and Legislature, Colonial Secretary's Department, Auditor's Department, Treasury, Surveyor-General's Department, Water and Drainage, Post Office, Registrar General, Harbour Master, Ecclesiastical, Gaols, and Military expenses; and Ho Kal seconded.

The Colonial Secretary pointed out that the hon. member had let his opportunity go by at this meeting when the Bill was in Committee of the whole house, and that, as Mr. Chater had said, it was understood that he simply wished as a matter of consistency to repeat the objections he raised in Finance Committee. But now it appeared that he wished to deal with almost every item over again.

After considerable discussion the Bill was recommitted.

Mr. Whitehead then moved various reductions which have been called for by the ratepayers long and loudly, but without the least effect.

The Bill passed through committee unaltered and was read a third time and passed.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

This Bill passed through Committee and third reading without material alteration.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

His Excellency suggested that Mr. Whitehead postpone his motion on this question (set down for next meeting) until the arrival of Sir W. Robinson.

The Council adjourned until Monday next. (Complete Report held over until to-morrow's issue).

THE BANGKOK LIBEL CASE.

At the German Consulate on Thursday October 19th, Mr. R. Götze, formerly the editor of the *Siam Mercantile Gazette*, was summoned at the instance of H. R. H. Prince Narisravanatwongse, Minister for Public Works, before Mr. P. Kemperner and, German Minister, and a Court of Assessors consisting of Messrs. J. Sturges Gilem, W. de, and Gente, on a charge of having published six statements calculated to bring disrepute on Mr. Behge, Director-General of Railways in Siam, in two articles contained in the *Gazette* of the 24th October. The charge was formulated under section 186 of the German Penal Code, which provides that "whoever asserts or spreads a false report concerning another with the object of holding him up to public contempt and ridicule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 600 marks or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or who publicly utters or publishes, or assists in publishing either in an article or pictorially, such discrediting statements, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,500 marks or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years."

Defendant stated that he was formerly editor and proprietor of the *Siam Mercantile Gazette* but ceased to hold those positions after the 1st October, on which date a contract was executed between himself and Mr. J. V. Lillie, under which the type, etc., was hired by the latter at a charge of £40 per month, the printing press at £20, paper for printing 22,000 copies £20, and oil £4. Defendant had the control of the compositors, but had nothing to do with the paper afterwards except as manager, at a salary of £100 a month. He was not employed by Mr. Lillie as proof-reader, and received for this £100 a month. He did not get anything for the good will of the paper, because it was worth nothing. He only wrote for the paper on one occasion afterwards, and Mr. Lillie did not lose the article. He did not write, nor was he responsible for either of the articles, of which Mr. Behge complained; his duties were simply to attend to advertisements, etc. He did not usually select copies of the paper, but might have done so on occasion.

Mr. Lillie—who was not put on oath, on the ground that he was an interested party—stated that he was formerly a tutor, and was editor and proprietor of the *Gazette* of the 24th October. He wrote the articles complained of, Defendant was the business manager; he collected subscriptions, etc. He would be expected to sell a paper to anybody who asked for one.

Peter Smith, Mr. Pige, Mr. James, and Mr. Mitchell deposed that, previous to the appearance of the articles complained of, Mr. Lillie told them that Götze had nothing more to do with what was printed in the *Gazette*. Mr. Mitchell added that some newspaper managers had charge of the sales.

Mr. Behge, sworn, said that he had no interest in the German Railway Syndicate, nor would he derive any pecuniary benefits if the Syndicate obtained the Railway contract. He had not made use of any subterfuges, as suggested in the articles, to get the contract given to the Syndicate; everything that had been written and deposited with the Siamese Government had been entirely in the interests of the Government.

The Court, after a short deliberation, found the defendant guilty of spreading the libel complained of, and imposed a fine of one hundred marks (50 licals). The Court further ordered that the defendant should pay any expenses incurred by the Siamese Minister of Public Works in publishing the judgment during the next four weeks, and that all copies of the *Gazette* of the 24th October in Defendant's possession should be destroyed.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

DUBLIN, October 28th.
Starting Tuesday, was taken to-day at the trial of Rev. Samuel Cotton, vector of Carraagh, com. M'Kear, charged with criminal neglect and ill-treatment of children in Carraagh Orphanage. Cotton has conducted the affairs of the Orphanage many years and has received large sums of money by subscription. The Children's Society during the investigation found the children in an emaciated, filthy, ragged condition, covered with parasites. The toes of one, was testified to, rotted off. Another a gill, had been chained by the legs to a log. The rooms of the Orphanage were found in the filthiest possible condition. In the kitchen was found a black, weak old, covered with dirty rags and dying of old age and infirmities. Other children in the same apartment were crowded around a small fire, almost frozen and half starved. All were weak and sickly, and their growth was stunted by the treatment received under Cotton's management. The sanitary condition of the whole establishment is horrible. Some of the beds used by the unfortunate children are merely old boxes and picking cases filled with stale hay. It was also shown that all the children were kept in a perpetual state of terror by Cotton, and it would be difficult to imagine a more deplorable or abominable state of things. Cotton was committed for trial.

MADRID, October 28th.
Heavy rains have prevailed since yesterday in the province of Aragon, and the rivers Calca and Glocos have overflowed. The ford is still rising and several houses of Aguaron, a village in the province of Saragosa, have been destroyed by floods. The inhabitants sought refuge in the neighboring highlands.

PARIS, October 28th.
Heavy storms, accompanied by lightning, have renewed their violence in the southwest department of France. As enormous amount of damage has been done to farms, live stock and fruit trees throughout the country in and about Cerdagne, in the Pyrenees-Orientales.

LONDON, October 28th.
The waters of the Thames river are subsiding. A fund for the relief of the flood sufferers has been started.

ROME, October 28th.
The rivers in Northern Italy are swelling, and Lake Lecco threatens to overflow its banks. Many parts of the country are already inundated.

BERLIN, October 28th.
During a performance of Offen's circus at New Ruppiner am Monday night, Mme. Bonchard, a famous equestrienne, fell from the high diving board and smiting toward a group of young officers, who testified their admiration by loud applause. Her husband, the clown of the circus, became wild with jealousy, and, drawing a revolver, shot the woman dead in the tier. The auditorium was crowded and the spectators of the tragedy were nearly thrown into a panic by the horrible scene. The murderer was quickly removed by the police and the show was stopped for the night.

SANTIAGO, October 28th.
The Chilean Government has replied to Minister Egan's demand for an explanation of the recent attack upon the *Baltimore*. The reply is couched in very strong language, and it is understood it amounts to a refusal to accept responsibility for the affair. The State Department at Washington has been notified.

Minister Egan, Commander Schley and Consul McCrory are consulting together, and it is thought decisive action will be taken soon. The State Department's orders in reference to the matter are very strong. The Intendants of Valparaiso has refused to guarantee the safety of market boats coming to that city early in the morning from the United States wharves. The Intendants is for safety of officers of that vessel coming ashore at night. No American sailors are allowed ashore. Great excitement has been caused here by the report that the Chilean Legation in Washington has been attacked.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.
It is very significant that the State Department to-day gave out for publication the recital of a precedent established by Great Britain in her dealings with weaker nations. The facts as thus recalled are in the nature of a reply to some recent criticisms by the newspapers of London, which have accused the United States had taken too much time to make hasty and overbearing action toward Chili on account of the assault on sailors of the *Baltimore*.

It appears that in 1853 a British bark named the *Prince of Wales* had a claim against the Brazilian Government. At the same time three officers of the British frigate *Foris* were arrested while ashore in a Brazilian town, and while in civilian dress, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The British Minister at Rio de Janeiro at once demanded payment of \$5000. This sum not being forthcoming, four British subjects were taken away from the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and held in prison for a few days. One of these men brought the information that a number of Brazilian merchant vessels had been captured by the English men-of-war.

Upon this the Brazilian Government authorized the Minister at London to pay the \$5000 demanded under protest, and the dispute was referred to the King of the Belgians for arbitration. It was afterward decided that the British flag had not been insulted by the arrest of the naval officers. Diplomatic relations between the two nations were, however, interrupted for two years.

NEW YORK, October 28th.
Washington specials say that naval officers are confident that the dispute with Chili can only be settled by a display of force by this Government. The talk about available vessels and the possibility of assembling a sufficient fleet before Valparaiso to compel Chilean respect is animated among naval men, and the officers are beginning to think of active duty.

Admiral Gherard unofficially suggested to the Navy Department that he should be ordered to sail for Valparaiso at once, with the *Philadelphia* and *Commodore*. It seems probable his suggestion will be acted upon, though no orders have yet been issued.

The presence of a United States fleet would probably bring to Valparaiso a large fleet of vessels of the British navy. British interests in Chili are large, and it is assumed any demonstration by the United States would be watched with concern by the British fleet, and if a determination to shell the city is reached by this Government the lives and property of the subjects of Valparaiso would have to be considered. The suggestion of British intervention is not likely, however, to deter the United States from following a course that will compel respect for our flag and an expression of regret for the taking of the lives of men wearing the uniform of the United States.

PARIS, October 30th.
Le Petit Journal to-day publishes a dispatch from Madagascar, stating that Majunga, an important town on the coast of that island, has been almost entirely burned. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The same paper publishes news from the same island of the massacre by bandits of Dr. Beati, chief of the medical staff of the French colony at Suberserville, and eight native soldiers forming his escort. They were on the way to the town which has been burned out, and while in boats on the Beati's river were attacked and killed by bandits, who plundered the baggage and took possession of everything of value.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.		
Inward.		
<i>Rio</i>	steamer, from Canton.	
<i>Soochow</i>	" " "	
<i>Frer</i>	" " "	Holhow.
<i>Fidella</i>	" " "	" "
<i>Piccola</i>	" " "	Newchwang.
<i>Elis</i>	" " "	Newchwang.
<i>Sprathew</i> ...	" " "	Chefoo.
<i>Mongbu</i>	" " "	Amoy.
<i>Alas</i>	" " "	Bangkok.
<i>Yala</i>	" " "	Liverpool, &c.
<i>Yuenang</i>	" " "	Canton.
Aggregating 10,043 tons, register.		
Outward.		
<i>Triumph</i>	steamer, for	Holhow.
<i>Whampoa</i>	" " "	Canton.
<i>Taien</i>	" " "	Amoy.
<i>Tai-Yuk</i>	" " "	Mol.
<i>Avoca</i>	" " "	Hongay.
<i>Denmah</i>	" " "	Shanghai.
<i>Fushan</i>	" " "	Shanghai.
<i>Dundee</i>	" " "	Shanghai, &c.
<i>Moonweethira</i>	" " "	Nagasaki.
<i>Trilos</i>	" " "	Hilo.
<i>Mermon</i>	" " "	Sakata.
<i>Yikang</i>	" " "	Amoy.
Amounting 14,120 tons, register.		

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, sent necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the discussion of any correspondence of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as to leave time for the delivery of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* publishes the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The *Hongkong Telegraph*'s number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions to the *Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully requested that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4 1891.

LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The present is eminently an age of surprises, the seasons of the year are admittedly irregular, both in the Occident and the Orient, universal prosperity has given place to a general depression in trade and everything seems to be turned topsy-turvy and at times and seven. That which is least expected now invariably happens, and we know not what a day may bring forth or what new disaster awaits us, or our countrymen to other parts of the world. Anteceding news is wind out to us from time to time which, instead of creating a sensation as of once, *monde* forms the subject of gossip; con-

the bad lots, but there is not much prospect that they will be captured.

PLYMOUTH, October 30th.
While the British gunboat *Sunbeam* was engaged in gun practice to-day, shots struck and immediately sank the fishing smack *Sunbeam* and *Aurora*, both of which were anchored outside the breakwater. One man belonging to the *Aurora* was drowned, while another was nearly so, and two of the crew of the *Sunbeam* were completely exhausted when taken out of the water. The accident is attributed to the gross negligence of the officers of the gunboat.

LONDON, October 30th.
Advices received here from Yezd, Persia, describe the cruel persecutions of the Babi sect. The Government is said to be bent upon exterminating the sect, and the Governor of the province of Yezd, who is the grandson of the Shah, had seven of the sect strangled and beheaded. Numbers are rotting in prisons and many have fled to the desert, probably to starve.

BOSTON, October 30th.
An Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch says Premier Abbott has informed Secretary of State Chaplain that he would accept the latter's resignation rather than yield to his demands. Abbott sent for Colonel Quimblet, ex-Speaker of the Commons, and offered him the position in the Cabinet now held by Chaplain, which Quimblet declined until he could confer with his friend, the Secretary of State.

LONDON, October 30th.
Miss Ada Rehan to-day laid the corner-stone of Angustin Daly's theatre, which is to be built for him in this city. There were many distinguished literary and dramatic people present.

REBECCA, October 30th.
A dispatch from St. Gall says the village of Rebesten, not far from St. Gall, has been almost destroyed by fire. Thirty houses were burned.

VIENNA, October 30th.
Prince Carstinsky, vice-president of the upper house of the Austrian Parliament, is dead.

OTTAWA, October 30th.
The Cabinet crisis is over. Chaplain will retain the Secretaryship of State.

VIENNA, October 31st.
Dispatches from various sources show that a continuous snowstorm has prevailed throughout Bulgaria since Wednesday. Many trains are snow-blocked.

PARIS, October 31st.
A number of dynamite cartridges were found in the Cimier tunnel, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, between Nice and Riquier.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 31st.
General Gomez is dead.

BERLIN, October 31st.
Advices received here state that 350,000 German colonists in the famine-stricken district of the Volga, distributed among twenty-nine parishes, are perishing unaided.

The German committee formed at Riga are awaiting the delivery of the St. Petersburg authorities to secure relief to the suffering caused by want of food, the Volga districts are being ravaged by epidemics of scurvy and typhus fever.

The starving peasants attack houses and all other buildings in which they are likely to find plunder in order to secure means of obtaining food. The authorities of the stricken localities endeavor to suppress all information, being unwilling that the true condition of the people should become known.

NEW YORK, October 31st.
The fight with four-ounce gloves between Peter Maher, the "Irish Wonder," and Jack Fallon, the "Strong Boy" of Brooklyn, at Nible's Garden, resulted in Fallon being knocked out in the second round. The first round showed some boxing, but in the second Maher began to chase Fallon and the fighting became vigorous. Fallon grew savage and rushed at Maher, receiving a terrific right-hand on the cheek, which staggered him. He tried to save himself, and in pushing him off Maher landed another blow on his face, knocking him in a heap.

James Corbett to-night covered the \$1000 deposited with the *Herald* on behalf of Maher.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), October 31st.
Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, and Charles Stephenson, of New Zealand, rowed a three-mile race, with a turn, at Shawanigan lake this afternoon in a dead calm water and under a cool and cloudless sky. The result was a surprise, though Hanlon had trained hard for the match and asserted that he was going to cut under the world's record.

He was in magnificent condition and rowed what his old friends say was the race of his life winning easily.

The time alone made it of world-wide importance, the race being won easily in 19.20, three seconds less than the previous record. Two reputable timekeepers testify to the accuracy of the time, which cannot be disputed. Hanlon will now go for Stansbury, and he hopes six months hence to be the champion of the world again.

LOND N, October 31st.
The city of Leeds has another singular myth in the fading of the dead bodies of a mother and her three little boys in the river at that place. The mystery of the affair is that the woman lived in comfort and was apparently cheerful, and there was no known to be any trouble in "when her and her husband. Whether there was, foul play or not may be developed at the inquest. The husband is an American, and his business is that of a courier.

CHICAGO, October 31st.
H. J. Farn, ex-Arkansas, member of the English Parliament, called at the United States would be soundly thrashed by Chilli in the opening days of the campaign between the countries. He conceded, however, that the United States would eventually be victorious, adding, "But I should like to hear your howl of agony after your first round with Chilli. If it were not that I dislike the attendant killing."

NEW YORK, October 31st.
The *World's* correspondent at Callao, Peru, has had an interview with Captain Fuenzie, who was master of the torpedo that sank the *Blanca Encarnada*. He stated that the torpedoes are useless against any ship provided with a secondary battery and electric lights upon which a good lookout is kept. Their success with the *Blanca* was due to the fact that every one in her must have been asleep, and we were able to operate before she was ready. I believe in the moral effect of torpedoes to a limited degree, but my convictions are against their use as being in reality more dangerous to the vessel carrying them than to the enemy."

A dispatch from Ottawa says William R. Madill, leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature, has accepted the portfolio in the D'Alton Cabinet tendered him by Premier Abbott.

LONDON, October 31st.
A dispatch from Mombasa says the Lingard expedition has severely defeated the rebel Arabs of Uganda and Unyoro. This is regarded as a serious blow to the slave trade.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Hungary has 23,000,000 acres of forest, Rome will be lighted by electricity. Germany has 6,000,000 acres of forest. The grapes is prevalent at Arval, Sweden. Only one Englishman in twenty-seven people is a doctor.

The French Army is three times as large as it was in 1870.

In some parts of Berlin there are special public houses for women. Fifty-six men were killed during the building of the Fourth bridge.

In Austria, France and Spain executions are conducted in public. There are thirteen regiments of heavy cavalry in the British Army.

The steamships of the P. and O. Company cost about £6,000,000. An average of four persons die daily in England from diphtheria tremens.

Kling Humbert has conferred a decoration upon Professor Virchow. A pack of English hounds recently changed hands for 1,000 guineas.

A new fort is being built at Copenhagen which is to cost about \$175,000. Preston is supposed to be the most Roman Catholic town in England.

Belgium's biggest candle factory, at Heeran, has been destroyed by fire. Pawnbrokers are not allowed to take wine and spirits in pawn in England.

Starving Italians protest against a \$4,000,000 statue to Victor Emmanuel. Three hundred British steamers and sailing vessels are lost at sea yearly.

Miss Brann, the organizer of the German barmarks, has been exiled. It is said that Queen Victoria has a dress woven entirely of spider webs.

The English Agricultural Laborers' Union has 80,000 members and is a year old. Bremen is the first city in Germany to operate all its car lines by the electric motor.

Vast tracts of land in Russia seem likely to remain uncultivated for want of seed. It is worth much to be President of the Swiss Republic. The salary is but \$3,000.

Queen Victoria has prohibited the use of tobacco within the precincts of Windsor Castle. Statistics prove that only one man in six who emigrate from Europe does so with advantage.

The official salary of the German Chancellor, practically the Prime Minister, is \$13,500 a year. The French Cabinet insists that no Catholic Bishop shall leave his diocese without Governmental consent.

After six months of idleness the London carpenters lately resumed work, pending arbitration. The palaces of Versailles and Trianon have been closed on account of the ravages of vandals.

The Mormons are building a church in Copenhagen for the members of their faith there. A newspaper exhibition in Paris there are 6,000 specimens of journalism from all parts of the world.

Great Britain's Trade Unions and Socialists say they will take thirty seats in Parliament at next election. Many of the wealthy in Russia are alleged to be creating artificial scarcity instead of helping to alleviate the famine.

The Emperor of Germany has issued a decree forbidding the manufacture and sale of machines for making artificial coffee. A Leeds inventor claims that he has constructed several electric clocks, which are driven by electricity from the earth itself.

The London wharfingers contemplate an attempt to organize a permanent force for dock labor and do away with the casual labor. Cluny Castle, on Andrew Carnegie's much-talked-about Scotch estate, is a large building of gray stone, surrounded by about 15,000 acres of land.

The Sims-Edison electrical torpedo will soon be given a new trial in English waters, which is expected to have a great influence on naval warfare. M. Pasteur has now, by the grace of the Emperor of Austria, become Baron von Pasteur, and has been decorated with the Order of the Iron Crown.

The imports of gold into France in the eight months ending August 31st, were £12,314,000. The exports were £4,982,000, a gain of £7,332,000.

During the past year eighty-seven years of imprisonment have been inflicted in Germany upon Socialists, and fines aggregating \$4,950 have been imposed.

The new British cruiser *Tryburn* recently satisfactorily passed through her final trials in the North Sea, steaming twenty knots per hour under forced draught.

In Sweden rye flour costs exactly twice as much now as it did three years ago, and 12,472 more papers were supported by the public there in 1889 than in 1887.

The *Freeman's Journal* says there is a strong feeling throughout Ireland in favor of a strong effort to secure reconciliation between the rival political factions.

The Italian Government proposes to abolish the export duty on raw silk as a part of the programme to take every possible measure to aid the industries of Italy.

The Duchess of Portland has 950 women pledged to her Society for the Protection of Birds. None of them will wear or encourage the wearing of any song-bird's plumage.

Experiments have been tried on the Oroya Railway in Peru of using petroleum for fuel. The trials were made at an altitude of 5,800 feet above the sea and were entirely successful.

Sir James Ferguson, the new Postmaster-General, is a brave old soldier who fought in the Crimean War, was wounded at Inkerman, and won both British and Turkish medals for his daring deeds.

Robert Gulliam, an engineer of New York, who has just returned from Paris, says that compressed air is already a formidable competitor to the cable and electricity as a means of surface transit.

The benefit of the electric light in the factories of Glasgow is said to have been so marked that it is proposed to make its use compulsory in all works where artificial light is employed during working hours.

A spirit just issued for England and Wales of the number of convictions for drunkenness during the year 1889, places the total number of alcoholic delinquents at 173,035, of which number 10,250 belong to Wales and 162,785 to England.

The penalty against a German soldier or sailor of the standing army, or navy who left the Fatherland was a fine of 200 marks or forty days' imprisonment. That has now been raised to 1,000 marks' fine or imprisonment for four months.

Scotland is the country of good sized "settlements." It contains thirty towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Seven of these number more than 30,000 inhabitants, nine have between 20,000 and 30,000, and the remaining fourteen have from 10,000 to 20,000.

For nearly three hundred years straw plaiting has been a leading industry in the hamlets of Bedfordshire, and recently it has become a leading industry in some parts of the latter county, from which the salvers produce the famous lacquer work. The trees have now grown to

the height of thirty feet. It is proposed to plant them in different parts of the German Empire, and to import a Japanese to teach this artistic industry.

The splendid new port of Helsingborg was inaugurated by King Oscar in person on the 2nd of October. It covers an area of about twenty acres, and has a granite mole 4,800 feet long, the depth of water is twenty-four feet, and the old port and the channel of approach are to be deepened to the same extent.

Mr. Willems, an English railway engineer, has proposed building a railroad across and through the heart of Africa. This railway would be about 3,000 miles long, and its cost about \$7,500,000. It would be about as long as the Canadian Pacific, and only 2,000 miles shorter than the great Russian-Siberian line.

Animations.

BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE.

FULL SIZED BILLIARD TABLES

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS,
WITH GAS FITTINGS, MARKERS, AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR
BILLIARDS, PYRAMIDS, POOL, &c., &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
MATCH CUES, PLAIN CUES, CUE STANDS, CUE TIPS, SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH, CHALKS, CEMENT AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD ROOM.

Tables Fixed, Levelled, Re-covered, Re-polished, and Alterations Executed by
thoroughly experienced Workmen.

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SHOW ROOMS,
4, QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.

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A sixteen-year-old Norwegian girl creates a great deal of astonishment and admiration in the city of Gothenberg, Sweden, by driving six horses, single-handed, all about the city. Her name is Sverdrup, and she is the daughter of the quarry to the King of Sweden and Norway.

Morocco is still feeling the evils of a war that occurred thirty-one years ago. At Tangier, the chief port, the Government levies duties of 10 per cent upon all imported goods, and half of this total revenue is appropriated by Spain, to apply toward the war indemnity, which is still only partly paid. The war between Spain and Morocco occurred in 1860, and Spain intends that Morocco shall bear the entire cost of it.

In the London music-halls they are gazing Lord Randolph Churchill with jingles such as this:—
I'm a regular Randy-pandy, oh!
A swell and a stiff and a dandy, oh!
With a big mustache that's all the mack
In the great Mahons-Landy, oh!
I've a temper sweet as candy, oh!
And a book and pencil handy, oh!
And you never met such a social pet
As the correspondent Randy, oh!

THE DOCTORS SHOOK THEIR HEADS.

"I would give a million dollars for a stomach," said a wealthy American recently. Now, a million dollars (\$200,000) is a deal of money, but he was not able to buy the article even at that price.

Mr. Thomas Gaskin, of No. 8, Poplar Road, Darley Abbey, near Derby, is not so rich as many, being a gardener, but he was ready enough to give all he had for one thing he hadn't got. Here is his story, and he shall tell it in his own words. Mr. Gaskin goes on to say: "On the 8th of May I had never lost an hour's work through sickness. In December, 1889, whilst living at Beeston, near Nottingham, my appetite fell away, I had dreadful pain after eating, a bad taste in my mouth, which would fill with water and slime, the latter so thick and sticky that I often had to remove it with my fingers. My chest used to fill up, and my throat would swell so I couldn't swallow my shirt at the neck. I vomited a great deal, chiefly a yellowish-green phlegm. I had a roasting cough, and would cough and strain till I bled at the nose, and the blood rushed out of my ears. I became exhausted and short of breath and had to call the doctor, and was in bed five or six weeks."

"I then went as out-patient to the Nottingham Hospital, and after attending there for six months was very weak and thin, and my friends said it was all up with me. For eighteen months I kept getting better, then worse, and at last the doctors recommended me to try a change of air. So I came to Darley Abbey and my former master gave me an order of recommendation to the Derbyshire Infirmary. I found, however, that all the beds in the hospital were full, and I saw my club doctor and also two doctors at Derby. The first one said, 'You are in a galloping consumption, and must die; the other doctors, after sounding my lungs and chest, said nothing but shook their heads.'

"Getting a trifle better my old master allowed me to do what I liked in his garden and grounds, and some days I worked a little, and then would away for a few days. Things went on like this until December, 1889, when I caught cold, got very short of breath, and broke down completely. I was always coughing and spitting up phlegm, sometimes as much as a teacupful at once, and was afraid to go to sleep for fear the phlegm would choke me. At this time the whites of my eyes turned yellow, and my eyes were bloodshot. My legs broke out into a cold, clammy sweat. My tongue was like a piece of brown leather, and I could keep nothing down. I lost over a stone weight in three weeks."

"I managed to get up for a few hours at a time, but was so weak I had to take hold of the furniture to move a few yards. I was always tired and weary, and sitting or lying, was never at ease and got no rest. I went to bed, I often sat for hours looking at my hands, nothing but skin and bone, and was so nervous I couldn't bear the least noise, and the children at play quite upset me."

"The doctor kept on attending me, but he said, 'I can do you no good; I can only patch you up, because your lungs are diseased. I then gave you taking your medicine and tried everything I could hear of. One thing was a cough cure from London that cost £25 a bottle. But nothing did any good, and my friends who came to see me said, 'Well, you won't cough much longer, you have nearly to prepare for another world.'

"About the middle of March, 1890, a neighbour named Joseph Tatham, who works in the paper mills at Darley Abbey, said to me, 'Tom, did you ever try Mother Selgel's Syrup?' and told me how he had been cured after being in the hospital. He spoke so much in praise of this medicine I sent my wife to Derby, and got a bottle at Mr. Smith's Store in Victoria Street. After the first dose I had an eructation black as ink, and vomited. Then I fell asleep and felt revived when I awoke. After taking the medicine for three days my breathing got easier, my food kept down, and in a few days more I was able to get up and about. By the end of a fortnight I went to see my master, who said what I had wrought the improvement, and I told him, as I tell every day, that Mother Selgel's Syrup had saved my life. I commenced work at once, and have never lost a day's work since."

"Of course my strength did not return all at once, but after taking Selgel's Syrup for six months I was strong as ever in my life, and have continued so ever since."

In giving his consent to the publication of this remarkable statement, Mr. Gaskin requests us to refer all doubters to him or to Mr. Kestley, Head Gardener, Darley Abbey, who is acquainted with all the facts alleged. Mr. Gaskin has lived at Darley Abbey 22 years, and bears an excellent reputation.

Now, what was the complaint from which he suffered? Not galloping consumption, certainly (as one of the doctors thought), or he would have galloped into his grave in less than three months, instead of growing weaker for seven years. His complaint was chronic inflammatory dyspepsia (or chronic gastritis), which has long symptoms like consumption, for which it is so often ignorantly mistaken and wrongly treated. When the right remedy, Mother Selgel's Syrup, was used the disease yielded, as all diseases of the digestive tract do yield to that magnificent preparation. We heartily congratulate Mr. Gaskin on his recovery, and commend the facts of his case to all thinking people.—[Advt.]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"STRATHLEVEN,"
Captain Connach, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1292]

TO LET.
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1891. [1272]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.
PRICE TEN CENTS.
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.
Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

To be Let.
TO LET.
ROOMS in Pedder's Street on First Floor, Suitable for offices.
Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1891. [1295]

THE KWOLLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.
TO LET.
AT KWOLLOON.
A FEW HOUSES IN KNITSFORD TERRACE containing 5 Rooms each and Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1080]

TO LET.
BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
R. B. LOT No. 59.
THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [110]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 2, Queen's Road, Central. [648]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 2, Queen's Road Central. [100]

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
A SPOON AND CUP COMPETITION will take place TO-MORROW, the 5th inst., at 200 and 300 yards. Any position. Time 3.15 p.m.
ED. ROBINSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1891. [165]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of OTTO ASVERUS late of Swatow in the Empire of China Merchant, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Ordinance No. 9 of 1879, Section 3, an Order has been made by the Honourable Sir James Russell, Knight, C.M.G., Chief Justice of Hongkong, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate, to Helmholtz Hopius, the Administrator, or to the undersigned, to the 31st day of January, 1892, on or before which date all claims must be proved.
All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Dated this 3rd day of December, 1891.
WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors for the said Administrator, 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong. [1469]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong High Level Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Hoagkong Hotel, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1891, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, when the subjoined Special Resolutions will be submitted:—
1.—That in the first and seventh lines of the 6th Article of the Articles of Association the words "John D. Humphreys & Son" be substituted for the words "MacEwen, Frickel & Co."
2.—That in the fourth line of Article VII. of the Articles of Association the word "Ten" shall be substituted for the word "Fifty."
3.—That the words "and directions" in the first line of Article VIII. and the eighth line of Article XV. of the Articles of Association, and in the 6th line of Article X.V. of the Articles of Association the words "and direct" be cancelled.
4.—That Article XII. of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that there be substituted therefor the following:—
"12.—The remuneration of the General Managers shall be \$1,200 clear of all out of pocket expenses, office and clerks' salaries."
5.—That Article XXI. of the Articles of Association be cancelled.
6.—That in the first line of Article XXVIII. of the Articles of Association after the word "it" there be inserted the word "or."
7.—That Article XXXI. of the Articles of Association be cancelled and there be substituted therefor the following:—
"31.—Five members personally present shall be a quorum for a General Meeting for the choice of a Chairman, the declaration of a dividend, the adjournment of the Meeting, the consideration of the Accounts, Balance Sheet, the Report of the General Managers, the appointment of Auditors, and no other business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless such quorum holds in the aggregate not less than 400 shares in the Capital of the Company."
By Order,
MAEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
Dated the 2nd day of December, 1891. [1470]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that all AERATED WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property solely, and that any Manufacturer using the same or any Person or Persons other than the Customers of the Firm found in possession of the same will be proceeded against as the law directs.
A. H. MANCELL, Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1122]

MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY, (LARGEST COLLIERIES IN JAPAN).
THE Undersigned are always prepared to supply with MIKE COAL in bunkers of 100 Steamers coming in any place in the harbour at short notice. FRESH COAL always on hand and therefore quality guaranteed.
Contract for supplies for six months or longer can be arranged, and for prices and terms Apply to
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.
Tel. Add.—"Mitsui" Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1891. [1192]

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
A REWARD of \$500 will be paid to any person supplying information that will lead to the discovery and identification of a Chinese girl named LI AFAT, who, in or about the month of September, 1888, was resident at St. Francis Street, Wanchai, in the house of JOHN MINHINNETT, an overseer in the Hongkong Public Works Department, under the protection of a Chinese girl woman named WONG AH NGAN.
LI AFAT is about 10 years of age, and according to a declaration made by WONG AH NGAN at the Magistrate's office was returned to her mother about three years ago—presumably to some village in the Kwangtung Province, where it is stated she died a short time afterwards.
On the other hand JOHN MINHINNETT deposited on oath in the Supreme Court that LI AFAT was sold by WONG AH NGAN and that he was present in his own house when the purchase money was paid; and it has since been reported that the girl was taken to Singapore for immoral purposes.
A Reward of \$500 will be paid to any person who shall produce reliable evidence showing that LI AFAT was returned to her mother in or about September, 1888, and afterwards died as alleged.
Apply to
THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 29th August, 1891. [1166]

Masonic.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER.

HONGKONG, No. 218 S.C.

AN ADJOURNED CONVOCATION of the above Chapter, will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1263]

Consignees.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."
The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th November 1891. [11]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
S.S. "MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chanted, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1442]

Intimations.
BOARD AND LODGING.
VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN BOARDERS, at 79, Wyndham Street.
Apply to
MR. SWANSTON.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1209]

NOTICE.
JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [12]

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.
M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.).
CONSULTATION

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—170 per cent.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £2.10
 paid up—80 per cent. dia. sales and buyers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$150 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$120 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—18 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—E—14 per cent. premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$30 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, sales and sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tis. 255 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$100 per share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$35 per share, sales and sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$51 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$34 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—50 per share, sellers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sales and sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$30 per share, sellers.
 The Sincere Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$81 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Sham Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.
 Pusan and Sanghae Doo Saman Mining Co.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, sales and sellers.
 Inuvik Mining Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.
 Tongkah Coal Mining Co.—\$300 per share, sellers.
 The Teleph Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
 The Selma Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—£10, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$174 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$55 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$19 per share, buyers.
 Cretchbank & Co., Limited—nominal.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$74 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, buyers.
 The Labak Planting Co., Limited—nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$65 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$108 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$320 per share, nominal.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank, T. T. 3/04
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/11
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/10
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 On Paris—Bank, T. T. 3/11
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/11
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 On India, T. T. 3/11
 On Demand 3/11
 On Shanghai—Bank, T. T. 3/11
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/11
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Private, 10 days' sight 3/11

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Peninsular*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 7th.
THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The steamer *Japan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 27th ultimo, and is expected here on the 2nd instant.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 2nd instant for Kobe, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Shipper's Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wingchow*, from London and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 6th instant.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

Aberdeen Dock—*Rio*.
 Kowloon Dock—*Namoa*, Revenue cruiser.
 Lung-ting Quay—*Taiwan*, and British bark *Nicola*.
 Cosmoopolitan Dock—*Taiwan* and *Fahlong*.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Yule and Co.'s Register.)
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